

Paragraph at page 1, line 23, to page 1, line 28:

A2 For this reason, many techniques have been developed to prevent a great increase or a great decrease in temperature and for maintaining the temperature within an appropriate range when there are large changes in the amount of internally generated heat within the space vehicle.

A3 [Paragraph at page 4, line 4, to page 4, line 8:]

In the above-noted examples of known technology, however, the phase-change substance used is one type, perovskite Mn oxide or the like, so that at high temperatures the heat radiation efficiency is high and at low temperatures the heat radiation efficiency is low.

44 [Paragraph at page 7, line 3, to page 7, line 16:]

More specifically, in the present invention, a phase-change substance 1 having a thickness of several microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) to 30 microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) and having insulation properties at a low-temperature phase and metallic properties at a high-temperature phase is formed by a coating method, a printing method with a thick film, a vapor deposition method or the like, on a low-density base material made of silicon, alumina, partially stabilized-zirconia, or the like, having a thickness of 10 to 100 microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) with sufficient strength and toughness and having a high radiation ratio, the resulting composite material being mounting so as to be in good thermal contact with an object requiring heat control, thereby forming a heat controller with a simple configuration.

A5 [Paragraph at page 10, line 6, to page 10, line 10:]

The base material 2 used in the present invention can be silicone, alumina, partially stabilized-zirconia, or the like, and it is desirable that this base material 2 exhibit flexibility, in the form of a sheet or film, so that it can be bent or curved.